

delivered to the nation that has occupied
"Exclusion" in this
omb, and "protection" none."
ay for, were you, your poor runaway, arrested
being planned in a jail which knows
tion," nearly three millions of slaves
their claims. "Elevating
ose the Canades were to act for
that the first act of their new
eignty should be the reduction
of their population to the condition
for the benefit of the rest of
quency they should adopt a new
nary, providing safety to the
system, of oppression—what
of a Canadian writer who
each constitution as "most ex
of nature?" "elevating
ment?"

How more accuracy of statement need
the Lipsum! The good man who
I refrain from contributing to the
elations of his countrymen.

**AMERICAN FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY
REPORTER.**

In last number of the Reporter is pa
in interesting matter. The spirit
is entirely christian. We find
important intelligence, both fore
and
the
numbers of 8 v. p. while a volume
of a dollar a volume. Constitute a
of the paternal duties of abolition
itself more particularly with the
aspects of our cause.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANAC.

An American Anti-Slavery Almanac for 1841,
highly and cleverly by the
It shows the hand of a master. The
matter, it is understood, is furnished
of our World. This, of itself, is all
indication.

SLAVE TRADE IN TEXAS.

gentleman recently returned from Tex
that within eight months, the peo
ference in that country, he heard of
of slaves imported directly from the

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.
CINCINNATI,
Tuesday Morning, September 22, 1840.

For the Philanthropist.

THE POLITICAL QUESTION,
Viewed Morally and Politically.

the importance of determining precisely the co-

tion which duty requires of that portion of the American people who vote, at the coming Presidential election, must be my apology for offering any thing in public upon a subject which has been so freely

to bring forward any new ideas, particularly to present such as have heretofore been advanced by able men on both sides of the question.

Our government being a representative one, with the people ruled by their delegated servants, that slavery exists in this country by the will

ity of the people. If a majority did not will the system should continue, the form of government which tolerates it, would be changed. Since it does

However, the minority who consider it the greatest danger under the sun, are morally bound to do nothing in support, but to make every possible effort in a peaceful manner for its destruction. The government being

ed that his legislative and executive officers l
ar to foster and extend, or discountenance and
he evil, and these officers being elective and in
ing more than agents of the electors the latter

ing more than agents of the electors, the latter fully responsible for its action. We have then to consider our duties as electors in a twofold point of view, the political, and the moral. In the argument

Rankin and others, that there are other subjects considered besides the existence of slavery, or interests involved which complicate the question of duty in the matter. I perceive sufficient force

believe that various and important interests have been

in seeking for the cause of this, I arrive at a different conclusion from those who attribute it to the imbecility and wickedness of our ostensible rulers, operating through

influence of their will upon governmental policy. I believe that circumstances are such that no matter what the qualifications of the candidates for the Presidency, it is inevitable and to some extent desirable that they will administer the government in accordance with the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

... for the good of the whole, and no matter how
... want their desire thus to do it, if the self-love w
... tempts them to covet the honor of the office be

... motives they cannot arrive at it with the power
... left to them as to the policy they shall pursue
... examining the elements of which the political
... Union is composed we are struck with the

the predominance of the slavery interest over all at the present time. When the different elements about to coalesce and form one political body

every interest was the weakest. It had public opinion against it and was thought to be doomed to speedy failure; it was therefore compelled to seek for protection in the Federal Government.

two methods,—first by unity of sentiment and a
all matters pertaining to itself, touch but one of i
est members and the thrill vibra, res through the v
found con

the offender. This alone forms for its tower of strength. When we consider that it operates among a variety of unopposed if not conflicting interests. Secondly, it

power successfully by cunning and bravado; it re-
come into the Union without being invested with
power, based on a property representation, which

money can be forwarded at any time, free of charge by express to a postmaster, and requesting him to send to us. The following extract from a letter of the Postmaster General, contains the regulation upon this subject. "The postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the subscribers of a paper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter if written by himself. There are few postmasters who will not cheerfully do this in favor for subscribers. We, therefore, hope our friends will bear in mind, April 24th, 1850, " "According to the above rule, we can more easily be sent to delinquent subscribers. We are greatly rejoiced that so large a number will have to be stricken from our list. We have done all we could, in the way of gentle remonstrance and patient waiting. It is now nearly six months, since we first announced the new plan. No one can evade that sufficient warning has been given. At this time, perhaps, you will be surprised to find the number of subscribers, when our purchase depends on the diffusion of light among the people, we are grieved at the necessity which compels resort to this measure. Now is the time for our friends to show their interest in the paper. If they will but sustain us through the process of this experiment, our paper will finally be placed on a steadfast basis. The three months' subscription plan we proposed last year, since would work well, and our friends, if those anxious for the support of the paper, would only take heed, and carry it out. Our friend in Philadelphia, who thought already in advance for the Philanthropist, lately sent us ten dollars for its benefit; will accept our thanks for this. Who will do likewise? "As the Philanthropist is owned by the State Society, a few statements in regard to the management of the publication may be proper, and may satisfy some of our friends who are at a loss to understand why the paper should not sustain itself. Our assignees have reference to the year ending our last anniversary. PRINTING.—The printing of the Philanthropist weekly during the year cost fifty dollars (50)—\$2600 a year. A correspondent writes how it cost more to print our paper, than in his country paper. 1st. The paper used by us was much larger and of better quality than that used by a majority of country papers. 2. It contained only a small portion of standing matter. They contain one or two pages of advertisements, which at once reduce the cost of printing nearly one-third or one-fourth, and give a good deal beside. PAPER.—7 reams we used a week, at \$5 a ream, amounting to \$35 per week, or \$1520 per annum. OFFICE RECKONING.—Reckoning it at one-half of salary of the Postmaster for the Main st. office, in which headquarters is kept, and the paper folded and delivered, \$150 a year. SALARY OF THE PUBLISHING AGENT.—\$500 a year. But, as he keeps the Depository, &c. we put down his salary as publishing agent at \$250. CARRIER RUG AND FOLKMAN.—The former

say disloyalty, for we believe most of us intend yet to pay us.

There is no danger that the paper will stop, should it, will only show that we have evenly miscalculated the strength of abolition in Ohio. No! it has already lived more than four years in the midst of embarrassments; and our purpose is, that it shall live, till slavery expires.

The treasury of our society is less on its account, than it has frequently been, in its efforts to prevent it from being any further involved, that we have resorted to carry out an unsuccessful rule.

THE QUESTION—WHAT IS IT?

The question presented to the convention at the abolition was, the policy of recommending an independent electoral ticket for Ohio. After a full and free discussion, the decision was made in the affirmative. Accordingly an electoral ticket was framed, and is now before the anti-slavery friends of the state, for their support or opposition.

The question now presented is entirely different from the one considered by the convention.

It is not, *shall we or shall we not recommend an electoral ticket?* This is decided. *It must* be helped. A ticket is before us, *it will not be withdrawn.* The question now presented regards *individual duty.* *"Shall I or I not vote for Mr. Birney?"*

The arguments thus might have been legitimate against conventional action in recommending a third ticket, have no relation to this question. For example, it was alleged that the measure would only show our weakness, and create the prejudice and indignation of politicians.—Grant it, but all the evil of this kind is, that can be done, since the ticket is now before us. Your refusing to support it, will not make it to be withdrawn or prevent others from doing so. Politicians will then be exasperated. And, since you thought it would but show our weakness, common sense teaches, the only way in which this bad consequence now is averted, is *for you and your brethren go to the polls and support it.* Your staying away will only make the weakness more manifest.

We now address those particularly who can support either Harrison or Van Buren. Will Mr. Birney have had part in nomination by party, or by any rank of independent men, abolitionists, we all should have concluded that it was for him; why not therefore support him now? *It can be no sin as it will do no harm*, for you and me to drop a quick expression of opinion in his behalf, in the ballot box. *The stronger the vote, now that the ticket is voted, the better*, on every account.

Have Harrison abolitionists were to *abandon* it to see a meagre vote.

A large vote as every one will admit, would be the most conclusive evidence that could be rendered, in favor of the sincerity of abolitionists, and the power of their principles, and their undiminished determination to put down slavery. What

THE CHRISTIAN WORLD.

"The Christian World" is the title of a new history and literary paper, just got up in most stylish, in Philadelphia; Rev. Thomas H. White, editor. Form, large, price, paper, weekly, pp. 8; issued monthly; quarts, \$1, annum. Editor, distinguished pulpit orator, man of genius, high-toned morality, and pious piety. Among the correspondents secured, we notice the names of Rev. T. M. Chubb, Thomas Brainerd, A. D. Gillespie, Jamieson Kurtz, D. J. McDowell, D. D., Waters, D. D., Asa Shinn, R. W. Cushman, J. A. Kennedy, Dr. F. Passenden, &c. &c. To show how much the editor is earnest, we remark that he has already ordered specimens of seventy-five British Journals, the title imports, the paper is to be devoted to the interests, not of a sect, but of the whole nation world. The design is a magnificent one, and it would be a noble mind and liberal heart of our friend, Thomas H. Stockton, find him peculiarly for carrying it out successfully.

In an article in the number before us, on the consistency of party-spirit with Christianity," we are sorry to see a useful mistake. "We have a most excellent political constitution," says the writer. "Excellent, because it is based on nature; designed to produce happiness and temperance; elevating all and oppressing none." The constitution provides for a representation of the rights of a peculiar species of property, called slaves, belonging to our Southern brethren. Call you this, being "based on nature?" No! and Lipanoo! The constitution makes it obligatory on one state to deliver up servants (slaves) that may have escaped from their masters in other states. The Bible says, thou shalt

[illegible]

